

Development Concept

Planning Alternatives

Draft

May 1975

SEQUOIA • KINGS CANYON CEDAR GROVE

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PLANNING ALTERNATIVES

DRAFT

CEDAR GROVE

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

This planning publication has neither been approved nor disapproved. Its purpose is to provide planning information for further consideration and discussion, and it may undergo considerable revision.

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

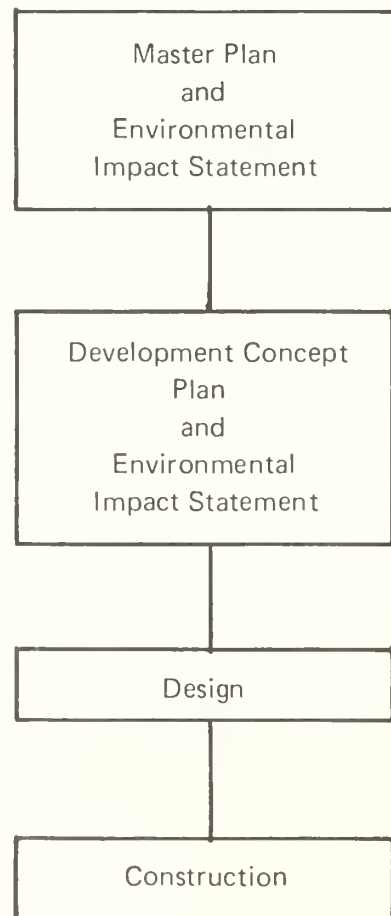
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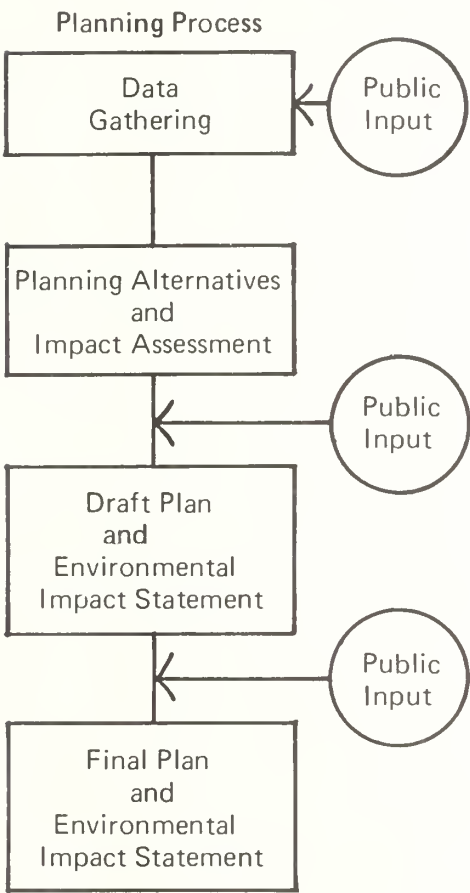
PLANNING PROCESS

The first step in the current planning process of the National Park Service results in two products – a master plan and wilderness recommendation – and an accompanying analysis of the environmental impacts of proposed actions. The master plan defines broad concepts of resource preservation, land use, visitor activity, and management action. The broad concepts evolve from legislation, management operating experience, an analysis of natural and cultural resources, public input, and planning expertise. The plan directs itself to the park as an entity within the region, and then divides the park into smaller units of management and planning based upon landscape features, visitor use, and management needs. More specific concepts of land management, visitor use, and the required development to implement these concepts evolve in the second step of planning – the development concept plan and its environmental impact analysis. Agreed upon concepts at this stage are then implemented through design and construction or management action.

Planning and Design Sequence



The master plan, wilderness recommendation, and development concept plan go through several parallel phases in their preparation. The major stages are:



1. Data Gathering – collect natural and social sciences data. Conduct public workshops to determine issues, problems, desirable visitor experiences, ideas for future direction of management, and concepts for the development of the site.
2. Preparation of an Assessment of Alternatives – synthesize all data inputs in the form of planning and management alternatives and their impacts. Conduct public workshops to discuss alternatives.
3. Formulation of Draft Plan – develop a draft plan and environmental impact document following public input on alternatives. Solicit public input and comment on these documents.
4. Formulation of Final Plan – revise draft as a result of public involvement, prepare and process documents through approval by Regional Director, Western Region.

INTRODUCTION

As this planning process is now operating, the determination of area objectives would be accomplished with the aid of public workshops before proceeding to the development of alternatives. However, the planning process for Cedar Grove was begun several months ago before the present format was fully developed. A considerable amount of data has been collected, area management objectives have been determined, four alternative courses of action have been developed, and a preliminary assessment of their environmental impact has been made. In order to bring the planning for Cedar Grove more into line with the current policy of early and frequent public input in the planning process we propose at this time to have some public discussion of area objectives and alternative courses of action before proceeding with formulation of a draft plan.

We have prepared the following brief description of the previously developed objectives, issues and alternatives as a point of departure for public discussion. We emphasize that the National Park Service is not advocating any one of the alternatives at this time. The final plan could be one of these, a combination of elements of various ones of them, or something outside the present considerations, depending in part on public input at this time.

The Objective

The primary objective for Cedar Grove is stated as follows:

To provide the facilities necessary for the public enjoyment of the area and the backcountry beyond in such a manner as to

- preserve outstanding natural and cultural features, and to
- maintain as natural an aspect to the scene as possible.

The Issues

From an analysis of the objectives, it follows that the basic issues concern the types and levels of visitor use. We would like you to help us to answer the following questions:

1. Are the current day-use and overnight activities as described in the following alternatives appropriate to Cedar Grove? If not, what activities should be added or deleted?

2. Should facilities be provided for more, less or the present volume of these activities?

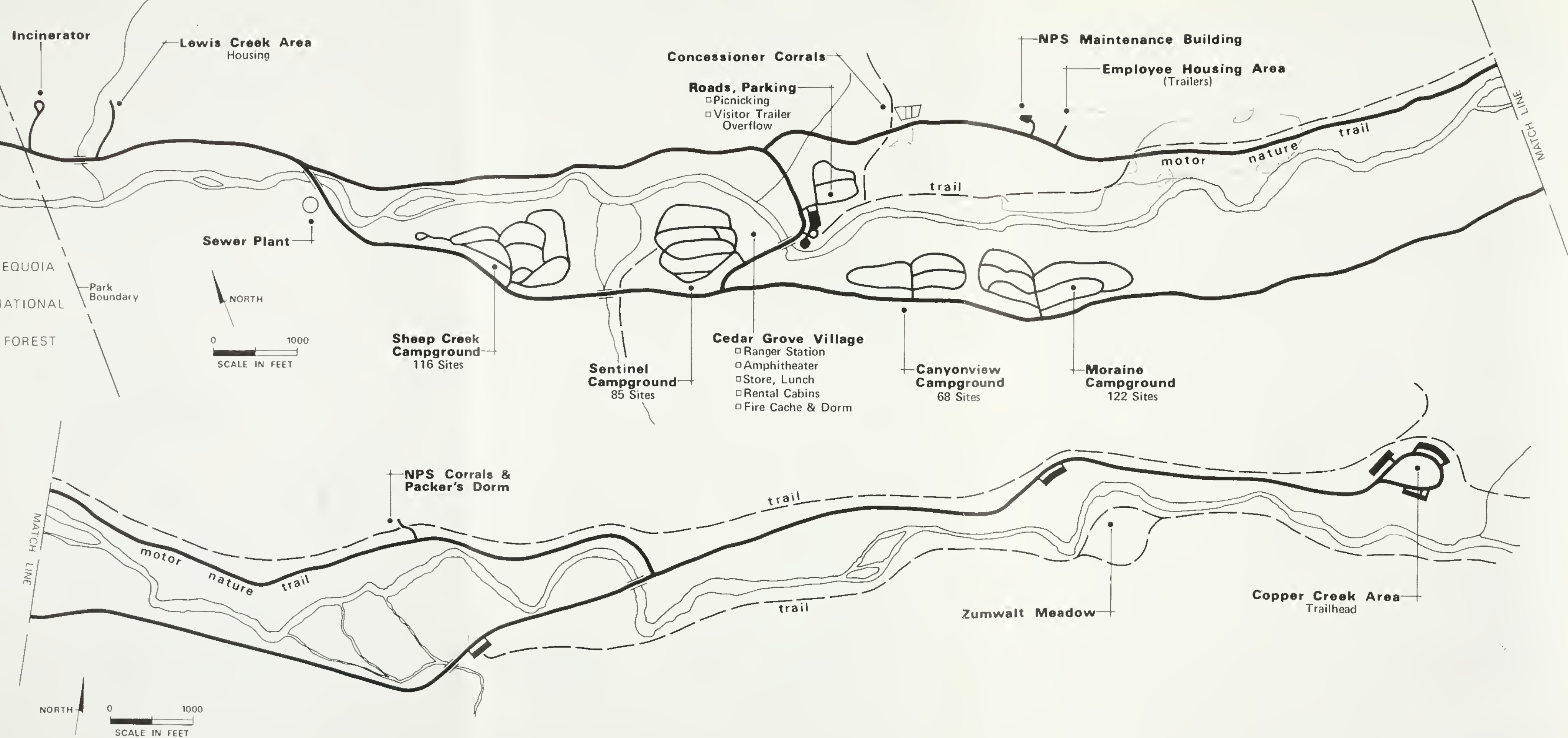
3. Are there any other thoughts you would like to express with regard to planning and operations at Cedar Grove?

The Alternatives

The following chart is intended to represent the total range of park-oriented activities and levels of development that might take place between the extremes of application of the above-stated objective, from complete preservation to complete capitulation to the demand for facilities. It can be seen on this chart that each increase in the level of visitor activities also generates an increase in the level of support facilities.

Brief descriptions of the alternative plans that were previously selected for study by the National Park Service are included for your information. It will be noted in reading them that each presumes that existing daytime uses of the area are appropriate. The difference in the alternatives is the extent to which overnight use of the area is accommodated. The various levels range from no overnight use of to a level considerably higher than that currently provided for. The approximate relative level of each of the alternatives is shown on the chart. As can be seen, they do not extend to the extremes of the chart, but are thought to cover a range consistent with actual considerations. Again, we are not advocating any one of these alternatives at this time. Perhaps you feel that a greater range of alternatives should be explored before selecting a plan.

						
DEGREE OF PRESERVATION OR DEVELOPMENT	RESTRICTED ACCESS (RESEARCH AREA)	WILDERNESS DESIGNATION, BACKCOUNTRY	DAY-USE ONLY LOW LEVEL	DAY-USE ONLY HIGH LEVEL	MODERATE DAY-USE, LIMITED OVERNIGHT USE	HIGH LEVEL DAY-USE & OVERNIGHT USE
TYPES OF ACTIVITIES	MINIMUM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, RESEARCH	HIKING, RIDING, PRIMITIVE CAMPING	HIKING, RIDING, FISHING, SIGHT-SEEING, PICNICKING	AS AT LEFT PLUS PERMISSIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD OTHERS.	HIKING, RIDING, FISHING, SIGHT-SEEING, PICNICKING, CAMPING	BROAD INTERPRETATION OF ACCEPTABLE ACTIVITIES
LEVELS OF PUBLIC USE	PUBLIC PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED BY PERMIT TO LOW LEVELS	VOLUME LIMITED BY RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT, OR PERMIT IF NECESSARY	DEVELOP TO ACCOMMODATE DEMAND, RESTRICT ONLY AS LAST RESORT	VOLUME LIMITED BY RESTRICTING DEVELOPMENT, OR PERMIT IF NECESSARY	DEVELOP TO ACCOMMODATE DEMAND, RESTRICTIONS ONLY IF NEC.
TYPES OF ACCESS	ADMINISTRATIVE TRAILS ONLY	TRAILS ONLY	ROAD ACCESS, LIMITED PARKING	ROAD ACCESS - PVT. CAR SUPPLEMENTED BY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AS REQUIRED	ROAD ACCESS - PRIVATE AUTO - SUPPLEMENT WITH BUSES IF NECESSARY	IMPROVED ACCESS ROAD - PVT. CAR - PUB. TRANSPORTATION - STAGING, INTERNAL SHUTTLE
VISITOR FACILITIES REQUIRED	NONE	ADEQUATE TRAILS, DIRECTIONAL SIGNS	ROADS, TRAILS, INFORMATION BLDG., MIN. SERVICES, SIGNS, REST-ROOMS	AS AT LEFT PLUS FOOD SERVICE, SHOPS, GAS, SPECIALIZED FACILITIES FOR ACTIVITIES	AS AT LEFT PLUS CAMPER SUPPLIES, ADDL REST-ROOMS, AMPHITHEATER, CABINS.	AS AT LEFT PLUS MORE OF EACH, BUS STOPS, BUSES, SPECIALIZED FACILITIES
ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES REQUIRED	TRAILS	PATROL CABIN	RANGER STATION, MAINTENANCE BUILDING, EMPLOYEE HOUSING	AS AT LEFT PLUS MORE OF EACH, CONCESSION SUPPORT FACILITIES	AS AT LEFT PLUS ADDITIONAL FOR NIGHT ACTIVITIES	AS AT LEFT PLUS EXPANSION OF SEWER PLANT.
APPROXIMATE LEVEL OF ALTERNATIVES			↑ 2		↑ ↑ 1 3	↑ 4
SEWAGE FLOW OF ALTERNATIVES			10,000 ↑ GALLONS PER DAY	48,000 — ↑ GALLONS PER DAY	↑ ↑ 58,000 GALLONS PER DAY	↑ — 110,000 GALLONS PER DAY
CAPACITY OF EXISTING SEWER PLANT					↑ 75,000 GALLONS PER DAY	



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First Alternative - Take No Action

If this alternative is followed, the Cedar Grove area would continue to be operated and managed as it is at present with the exceptions of instituting management changes dictated by changes in Park Service policy, and identifying and correcting those activities that either threaten the destruction of natural or cultural resources, or endanger the health and safety of the public and the employees.

Principal Visitor Activities

Visitor activities would continue to be sightseeing, hiking, riding, pleasure driving, picnicking, bicycling, fishing and camping.

Visitor Facilities and Services

Government provided services and facilities would continue to consist of information and other ranger services at the ranger station; interpretation through signs, exhibits, motor nature trail, and campfire talks; 391 campsites in four campgrounds; 12 miles of road; 12 miles of hiking and riding trails; and a small designated picnic area. Activities at Copper Creek would continue to be trailhead oriented with a small kiosk for backcountry registration and permits, a pit toilet, hitch rack, and about 250 parking spaces for both long-term and day-use parking. Trailhead rangers would continue to live here in a canvas-topped cabin. There would be no sewer, water or power service.

Concessioner provided services and facilities would continue in part to consist of the overnight accommodation of visitors in 10 small canvas-topped cabins without plumbing. Varying numbers of these cabins must be used as employee quarters, so only about half of them would be available for visitors. The concessioner also would provide camper's supplies and sandwiches in a small store, and minimum gas and oil service. Horses would be provided for both short rides in the valley and longer term use in the backcountry by a corral operator located about one-half mile north of the ranger station.

For many years there have been plans to move the concession development east across the river. Roads, parking, and utilities are already in place on this new site. At times this area has been used for overflow trailer camping, and it is presently used for picnicking.

Cultural Assets

The ranger station has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. A number of archeological sites have been identified

in the area, and some of these have interpretive markers for visitor information. Some of these sites, and a building called the artist's cabin, may have sufficient significance to also be nominated to the National Register.

A preliminary archeological survey has been completed, and some of the sites may be in danger of damage from present uses in the area. Further assessment of these areas will be completed, and measures will be taken to correct the problems.

Maintenance and Housing

National Park Service regular maintenance functions would continue to be administered from a fairly new building near the central area. Daily maintenance of concessioner facilities would continue to be of a minor nature and performed as necessary. Major maintenance of both would be performed by technicians from outside of the Cedar Grove area.

National Park Service housing now consisting of 3 old cabins and 15 trailers has occupied the Lewis Creek site since the area has been administered by the Park Service. Under previous plans for the area it was determined that this area was too small to meet projected housing needs, and a new housing area was planned. When utilities were put in they were therefore extended to the new site and not to Lewis Creek. As the Cedar Grove staff has increased the overflow of new employees have been housed in trailers in the new area northeast of the ranger station. There are now six trailers in this area.

Concession employees would continue to occupy guest cabins as necessary, and a trailer next to the store.

Utilities. A recently constructed sewer plant and refurbished sewer and water systems would adequately serve the area, and commercial power service would adequately provide electricity.

The Lewis Creek area is not connected to these central sewer and water systems. The sewer system there has at times polluted Lewis Creek and the water system will not provide adequate fire protection.

Impacts

Campground Use. The major impacts of this development on the environment are produced by the campgrounds. On the one hand they provide a satisfying outdoor experience for thousands every year. On the other hand, long-term use for this purpose results in gradual loss of tree cover and soil. Under this alternative assignment of individual campsites is not practical because of lack of registration

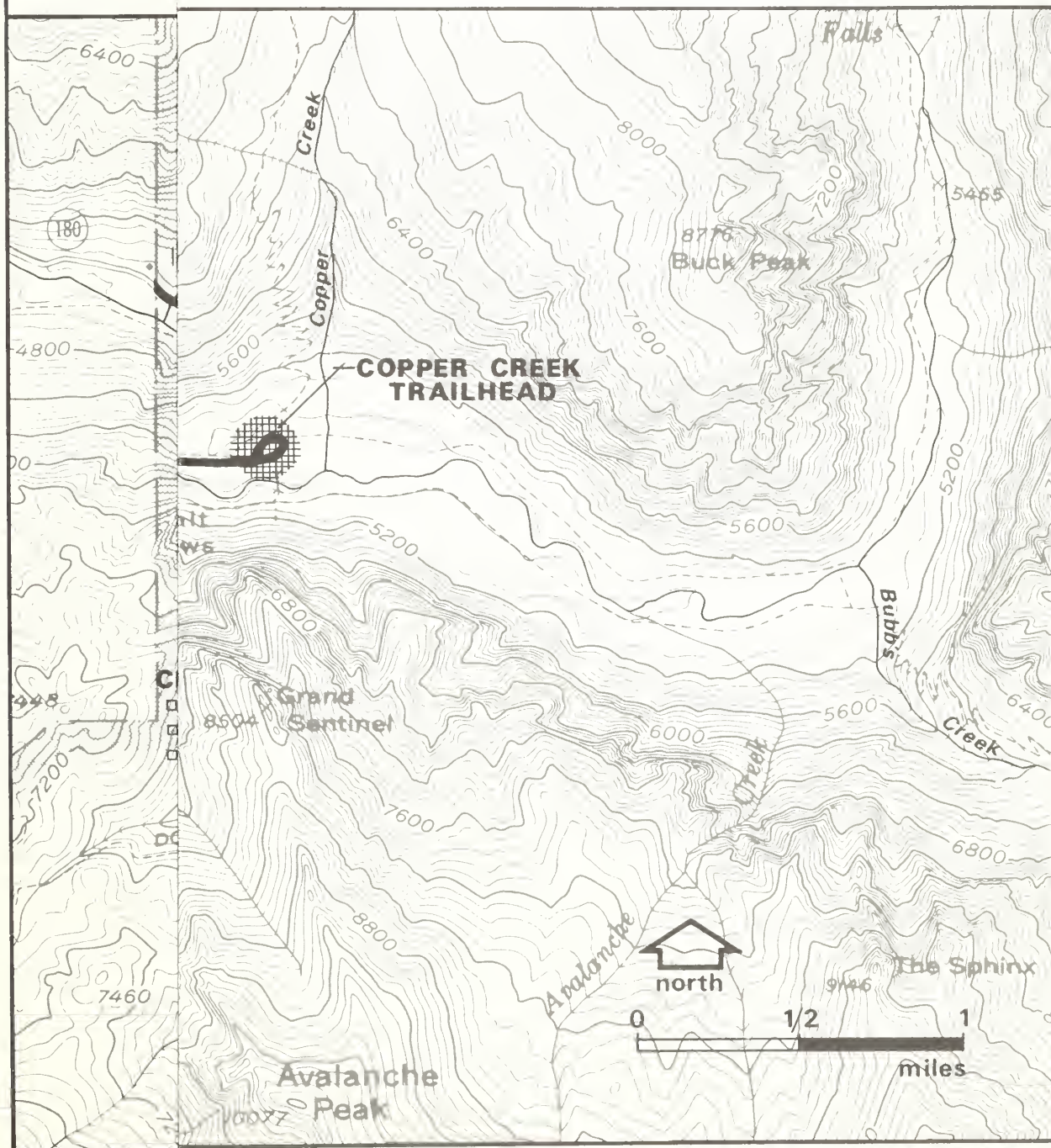
facilities, relatively unstructured physical organization of the campgrounds, and the difference of appeal between some of the sites with the result that some areas are more heavily used than others. This results in greater deterioration of these areas than is necessary.

Outmoded Facilities. The present level of use of Cedar Grove has outgrown the ranger station, both for information and for ranger activities. Also, its continued use for these purposes limits to some extent its restoration to a more authentic historic condition, and its use for interpretive purposes.

The concession buildings are also obsolete for the present use. The coffee shop service was discontinued some time ago because of inability to meet U. S. Public Health Service standards, and only take-out food service remains. Extensive changes to the building would be necessary in order to resume coffee shop service. The store portion of the building is very small in size and therefore can only provide a limited line of camper supplies. Guest cabins have no plumbing and are difficult to keep clean. To some visitors these conditions are frustrating and to others they are desirable rustic charm.

Split Developments. As previously described, the concession development and the housing area have been partially moved under previous plans for the area. One of the impacts of adopting this alternative of taking no action is that both of these moves in process are left unresolved. The concession area is presently under-utilized. Some significant use should be made of the area, or the development should be obliterated and restored to a natural condition. The housing situation is also not dealt with under this alternative. If housing is to remain at Lewis Creek the area should be expanded to provide for all housing including concession employees, and the area should be connected to the main sewer and water systems.

NO ACTION



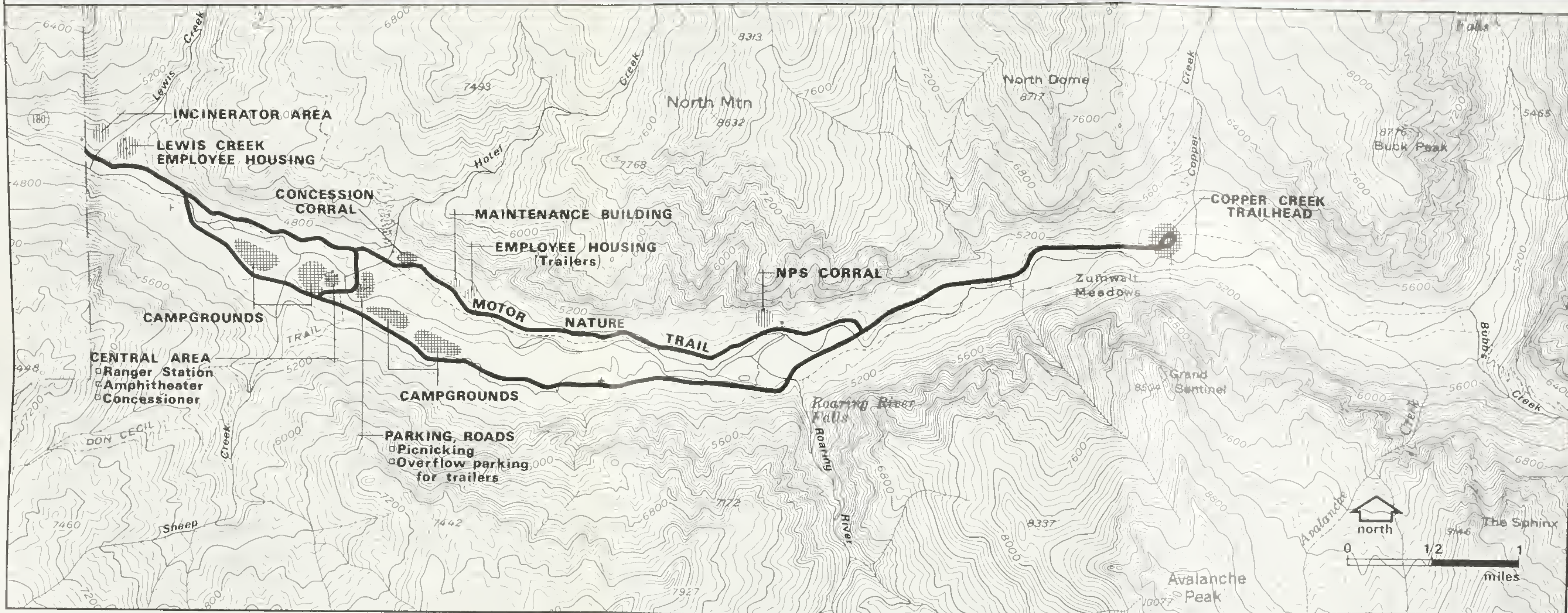
FIRST ALTERNATIVE



VISITOR FACILITIES

SUPPORT FACILITIES

TAKE NO ACTION



Second Alternative - Convert Area to Day-Use Only

Under this concept, only those visitor facilities necessary to support day-use activities would remain at Cedar Grove, and these would be concentrated in so far as possible at the lower (western) end of the valley in previously developed areas. All overnight facilities including campgrounds would be removed.

Visitor Facilities and Services

Visitor facilities would include picnic areas developed in appropriate portions of Camps One and Two; a visitor center/ranger station which would provide the visitor with information, interpretation, and ranger services; minimum food service would be provided by vending machines, or if economically feasible, a concessioner-operated coffee shop/curio store operation; and all road circulation and parking, with the exception of that in unused campgrounds would remain. A concessioner-operated corral would provide horses on a rental basis. The existing ranger station would become an interpretive exhibit. The motor nature trail would be converted to a bicycle path.

Facilities at Copper Creek would be primarily oriented to trailhead activities and would include a new vault-type comfort station, plus the existing information/registration kiosk, and day-use and long-term parking. Water would be provided either from a locally developed source or from a storage tank. There would be no picnic facilities. Sewage would be collected in vaults and hauled to the sewer plant.

Operations Facilities

Operations facilities would include, in addition to office space in the visitor center, sufficient storage and shop capability for daily operations and maintenance, and employee housing, if located in the park. Backcountry maintenance operation would require a corral and trail crew bunkhouse.

Cultural Resources

As in the first alternative, conflicts between use and cultural resources would be resolved before construction of new facilities.

Impacts

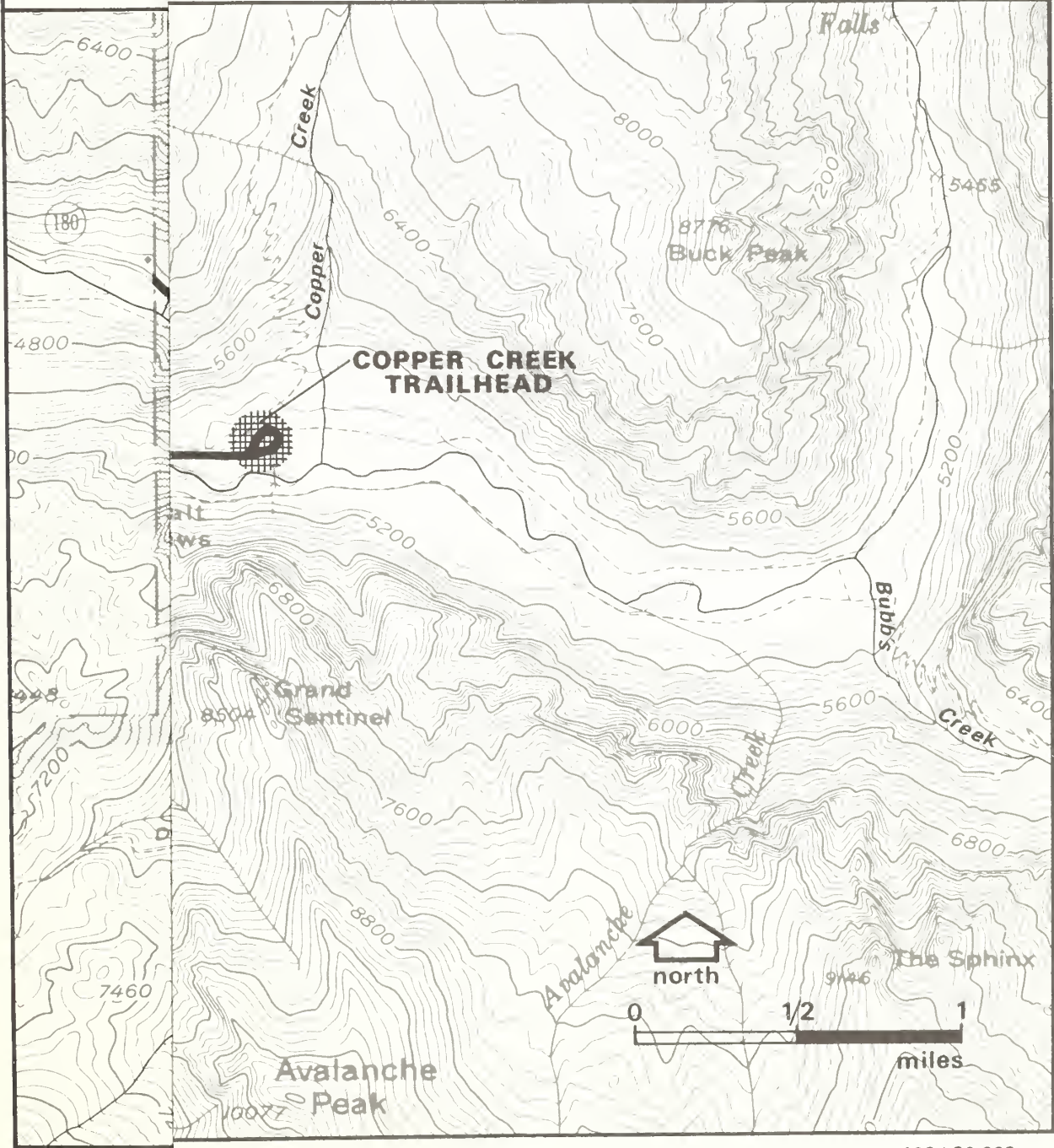
Removal of Overnight Facilities. The natural environment would benefit from this course of action. Campfire smoke would be eliminated, abandoned campgrounds would begin to return to a more natural state,

the roads constructed for motel units would be obliterated. Employees requiring housing would be reduced from 75 to about 50. Overnight users also participate in day-use activities, and stay in the area several days instead of a few hours. Therefore, removal of overnight facilities will result in an overall drop in the volume of day use.

The impact on area users would be significant. The removal of overnight accommodations of all kinds would work a hardship on those who make Cedar Grove an end destination for an extended stay for fishing, hiking, camping, etc. On the other hand, sightseers with accommodations elsewhere could be expected to benefit from this alternative with reduced numbers of people and automobiles, and cleaner air.

Nearby Forest Service and Park Service campgrounds would experience a significant increase in demand for campsites.

USE ONLY



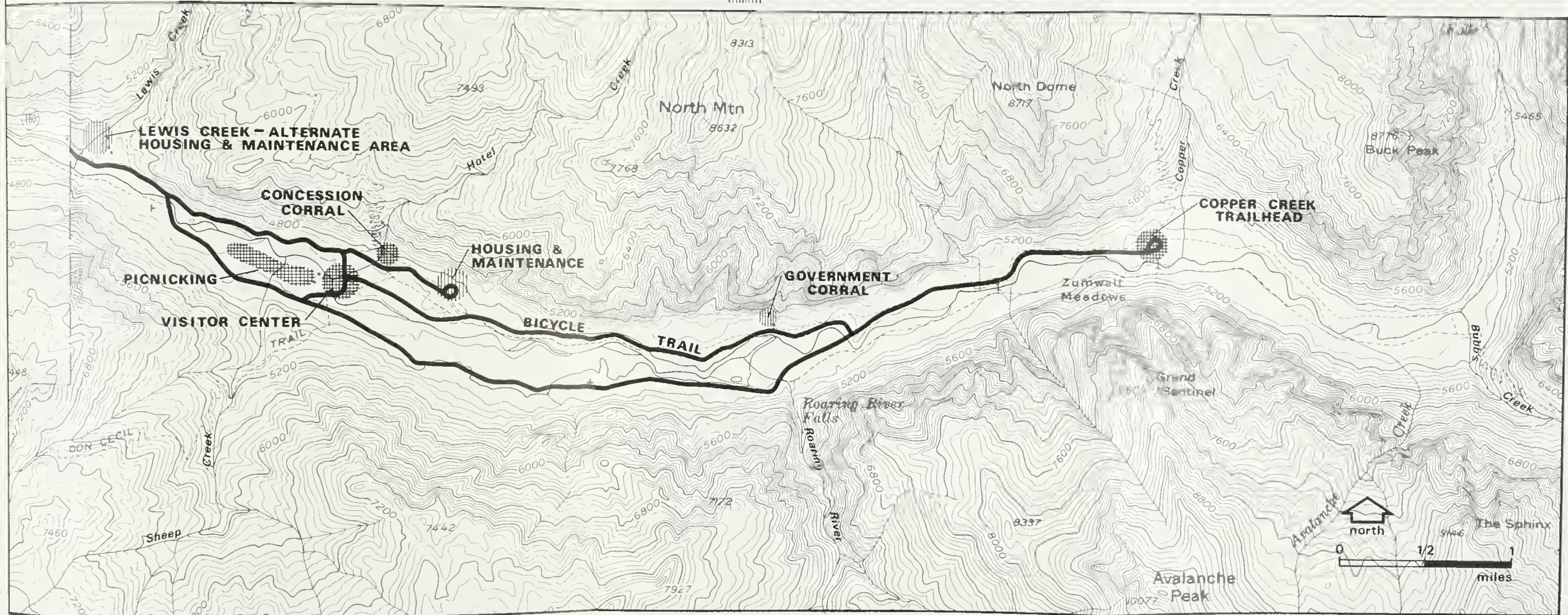
SECOND ALTERNATIVE



VISITOR FACILITIES

SUPPORT FACILITIES

DAY USE ONLY



Third Alternative - Upgrade Facilities

If this alternative is followed the area would provide for approximately the same activities and accommodate approximately the same number of visitors as at present. However, outmoded and inappropriate activities, facilities and operations would be identified and corrected.

Visitor Facilities and Services

Under this concept, campground capacity would be limited to 400 campsites. (Present number is 391.) The campground would occupy the same area, but would be rehabilitated to better space and define the campsites and to reduce use outside of designated sites. With this rehabilitation completed it would be practical to register campers, and a central registration facility would be built.

A new visitor center/ranger station would provide information, interpretation, and other visitor services. The existing ranger station would be restored to its original character, and used as an interpretive exhibit. There would be a new 350 seat amphitheater.

Existing concession operations would be relocated to a new building at the new site. All concession services including camper supply and gift store, food service, shower and laundry facilities and twenty guest rooms would be provided in one building there. Adjacent to this building the concessioner would provide minimum auto service and rental bicycles.

Horses would be provided on a rental basis as at present.

Facilities at Copper Creek would remain the same except replacement of the small vault toilet.

The present motor nature trail would be converted to bicycle use.

Maintenance and Housing

Maintenance operations would continue to be based in the existing building. The fire cache in the central area would be obliterated and a new facility constructed adjacent to the maintenance building.

The housing development at Lewis Creek would be obliterated and the site restored. All housing for both the National Park Service and the concessioner, except that at the corrals, would be located in the new area.

Cultural Resources

As in the other alternatives, conflicts between cultural resources and visitor use would be identified and resolved before construction begins.

Impacts

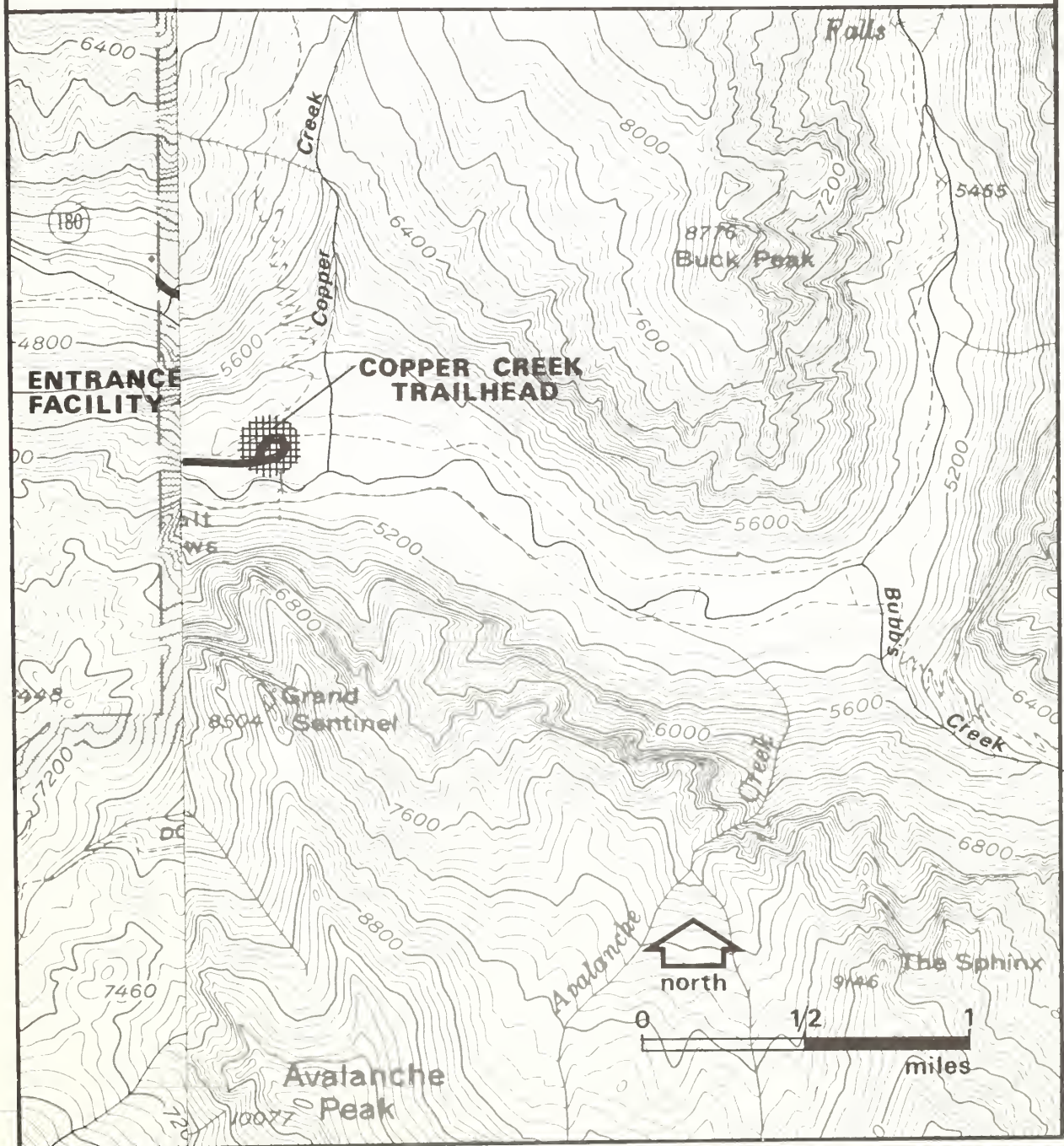
Campground Use. The primary impact on the natural environment would continue to result from campground use. The formalization of the sites would reduce the impact between sites to some extent by better containing the use of the area, and the implementation of a registration system would make it possible to spread the use more evenly among all of the sites. These two measures would help to improve the visitor experience as well by providing better campgrounds and reducing the problem of finding a site.

Construction of New Facilities. Trees and ground cover would be lost in the construction of the concessions building, visitor center, and housing complex. However, all sites considered are partially open and have been disturbed by previous construction. Removal of the present heavy use from the ranger station would help to preserve that structure. New construction may to some visitors represent an intrusion into the present rustic setting.

It will be noted that the number of guest rooms would be double the number of tent cabins presently in the area. The number was increased to the maximum that could be maintained by one maid in order to provide the most economical unit. This would increase the number of people accommodated in the area by 40, or from the present 1500 (including campgrounds) to 1540, an increase of just under 3%. Existing sewer and water systems are adequate to handle this increase. The additional impact on the natural environment would be negligible.

Summary of Impacts. Continued human use of the area would unavoidably cause some detrimental impacts on the natural environment. The adoption of this alternative would cause somewhat greater impact than the second alternative, slightly less than the first, and significantly less than the fourth.

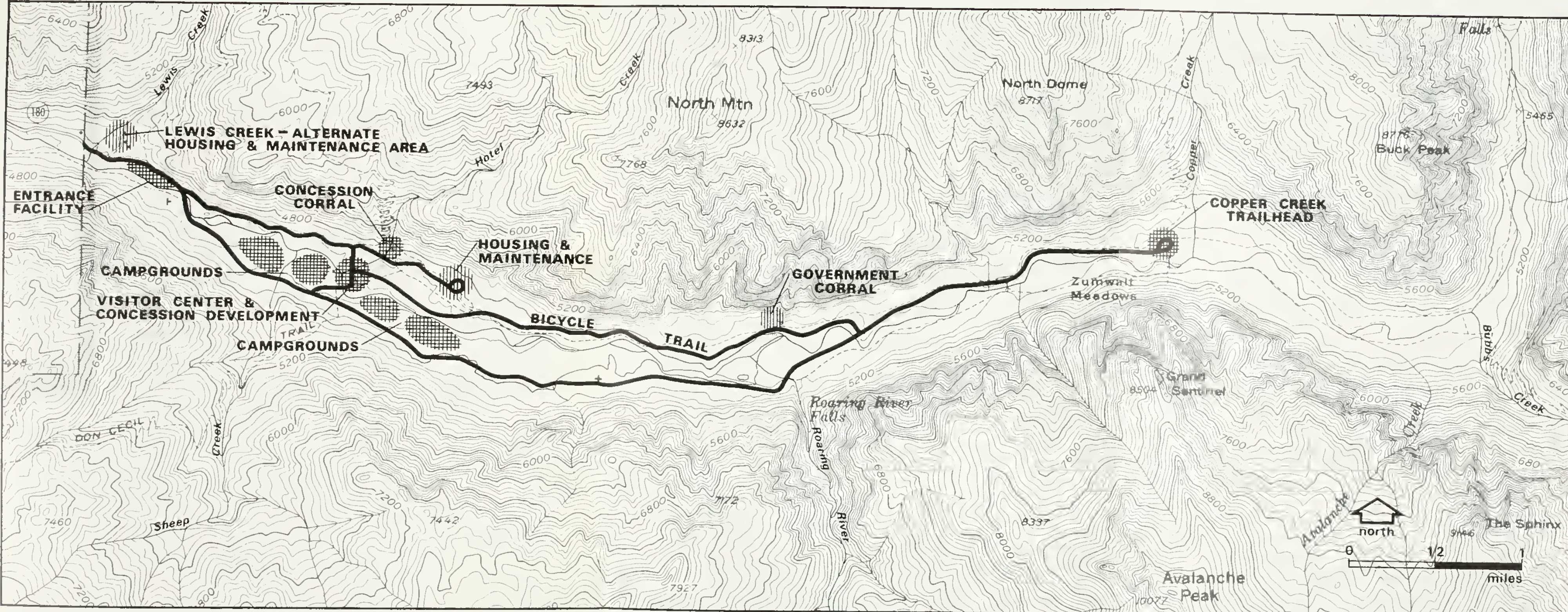
TH FACILITIES



THIRD ALTERNATIVE

-  VISITOR FACILITIES
-  SUPPORT FACILITIES

UPGRADE FACILITIES



Fourth Alternative - Maximum Development

Under this alternative an earlier development concept plan for Cedar Grove would be followed. This would result in a significant expansion of overnight facilities.

Visitor Activities

Visitor activities would continue to be sightseeing, hiking, riding, pleasure driving, picnicking, bicycling, fishing, and camping.

Visitor Facilities and Services

Campground capacity would be increased from 391 campsites to about 650 by the construction of two additional campgrounds. Existing campgrounds would be rehabilitated and all camping would be on a registration basis. A central registration facility would be built to administer this function.

A new visitor center/ranger station would be built and the existing ranger station would be restored as in the third alternative. There would be a new 700 seat amphitheater.

Concession operation would be relocated to the new site. Roads, parking, and utilities are already in place. Lodging would be increased from the present ten cabins to about 160 motel-type units. A central lodge building would house camper supply store, shower and laundry facilities, gift shop and food service as in the third alternative, but would have to be somewhat larger to accommodate the additional overnight visitors.

Horses would be available for rental from the concession corral.

Facilities at Copper Creek would remain unchanged in so far as possible. However, additional overnight visitation would cause a demand for additional parking at all day-use areas such as Copper Creek, Zumwalt Meadow, and Roaring River, and this demand would be met where possible by adding additional parking spaces to existing parking areas, and creating new scenic pullouts where topography permits. These measures would be supplemented if necessary by interpretive bus tours, etc.

The motor nature trail would be converted to bicycle use. Additional traffic generated by the additional overnight use would make unregulated bike riding on main roads too hazardous so bike lanes or additional separate bike paths would be developed.

Maintenance and Housing

National Park Service maintenance would be based in the existing building. Some additional storage would be necessary and this would be accommodated in a new fire cache to be constructed next to the existing maintenance building. The concessioner would require a small maintenance base, and this would also be adjacent to the existing Park Service building.

Housing for both National Park Service and concession employees would be constructed in the new housing area. The Lewis Creek development would be obliterated and the site restored.

Cultural Resources

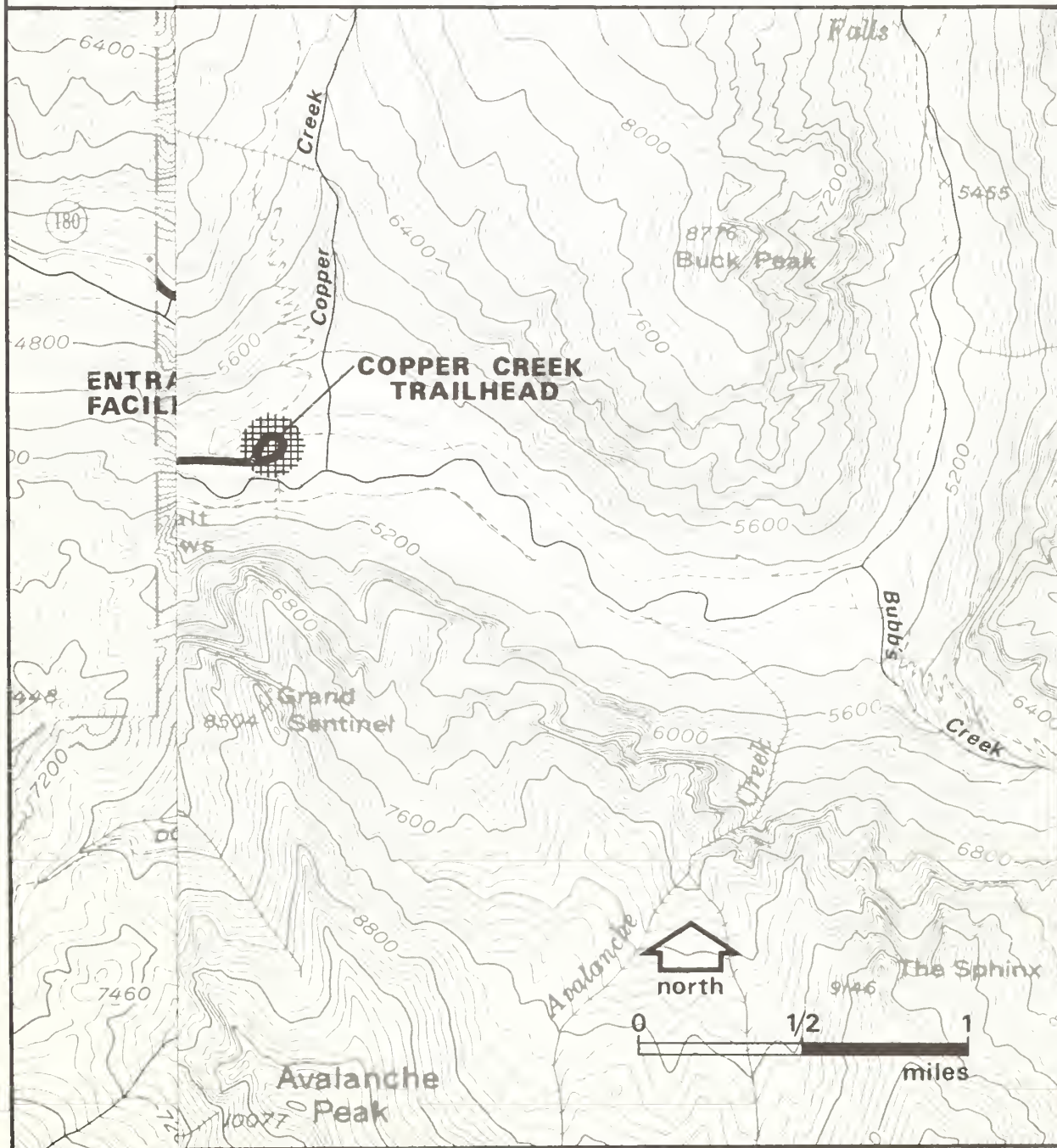
Conflicts between cultural resources and visitor use would be identified and resolved before construction would begin.

Impacts

The impacts on the natural and cultural environments generated by adoption of this alternative would be similar to those presently found in the area but they would be compounded by the increased numbers of visitors and the increased size of the development. Overnight visitor capacity would increase under this alternative from about 1,500 persons to about 3,000 persons. Additional land required for development is 57 acres; a total of 260 acres.

Although more visitors would be accommodated by this alternative, their stay would be less pleasant. They would see more campfire smoke, cars, and development; and encounter more other people at fishing holes, on trails, etc.

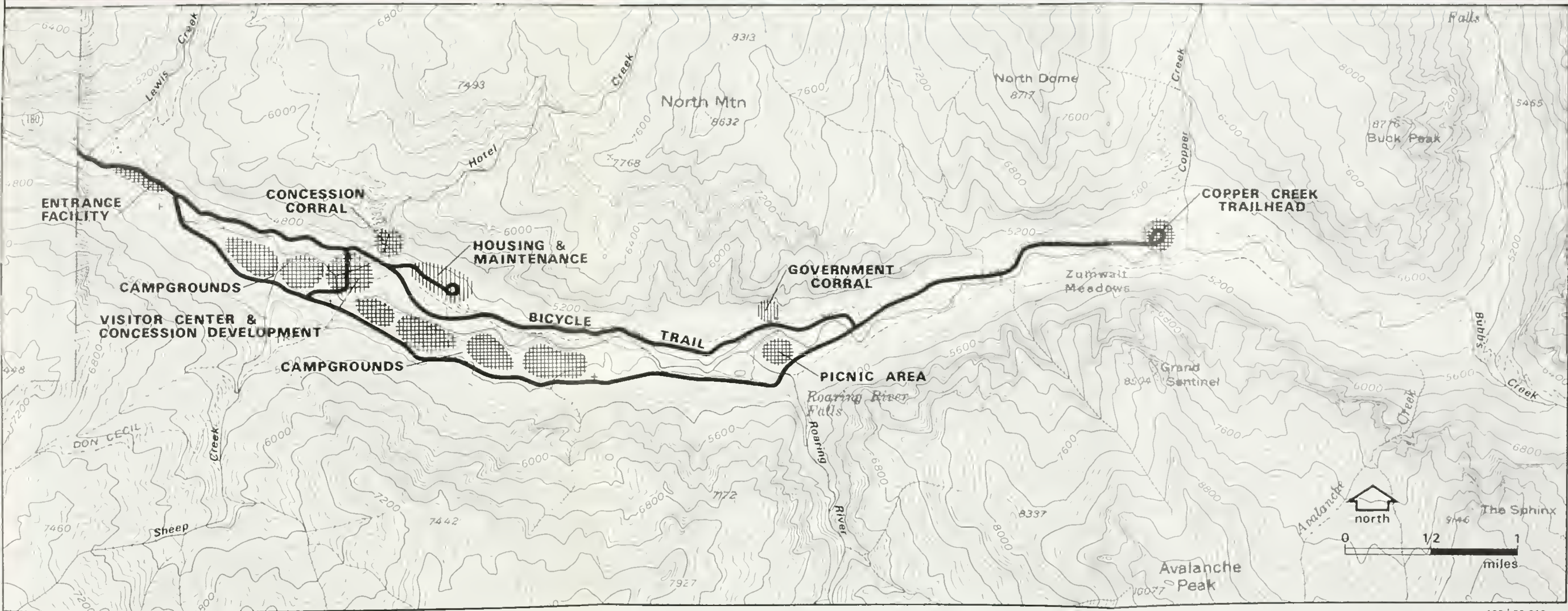
FOM DEVELOPMENT



FOURTH ALTERNATIVE

-  VISITOR FACILITIES
-  SUPPORT FACILITIES

MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT



AC 3RD ALTERNATIVE (UPGRADE FACILITIES)		4TH ALTERNATIVE (MAX. DEVELOPMENT)	
PRIM & C	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	
	565 SPACES	750 SPACES	
	DAILY TOUR BUS - TO INCREASE W/DEMAND	DAILY SCHEDULED SERVICE + TOUR	
PLEA SIGH	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	
	ABOUT 200	ABOUT 400	
	6	ABOUT 10	
HIKI	10 MILES	10 MILES	
RIDI	6 MILES,	6 MILES	
PICN	50	80-100	
BIC	ALL ROADS + 2.5 MILE BICYCLE TRAIL	RESTRICTED FROM SOME ROADS - 6 MI. LANES & PATH	
ENVI	2.5 MILES (BIKE)	2.5 MILES (BIKE)	
INTE	5-6 CENTRAL, 5-6 ON SITE 350-400 SEAT (NEW)	5-6 CENTRAL, 5-6 ON SITE 700 SEAT (NEW)	
MISC ACT	COUNTER, VISITOR CENTER IN NEW CONCESS. BLDG.	COUNTER, VISITOR CENTER IN NEW CONCESS. BLDG.	
	" " " "	" " " "	
	2 PUMPS, CONCESS. AREA	SEPARATE SERVICE STA.	
CAM	400 SITES MAXIMUM	750 SITES	
	ONE - (12 PEOPLE)	ONE TO THREE	
	ONE IN NEW BUILDING	ONE IN NEW BUILDING	
STAY	16-20 RMS. LODGE BLDG.	162 RMS.	
	COFFEE SHOP - 40 SEATS	RESTAURANT - 100+ SEATS	
BACK STAG	130 CARS +	130 CARS +	
STAF (INCL	67 (INCL. 12 ENT. STA.) 15 } TOTAL - 90 8 }	70 } 23 } TOTAL 103 10 }	
OVE	1,540	3,000	
ACR	200	260	

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

ACTIVITIES	FACILITIES REQUIRED	1ST ALTERNATIVE (EXISTING FACILITIES)	2ND ALTERNATIVE (DAY-USE ONLY)	3RD ALTERNATIVE (UPGRADE FACILITIES)	4TH ALTERNATIVE (MAX. DEVELOPMENT)
PRIMARY AREA ACCESS & CIRCULATION	ROADS	12 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES
	PARKING SPACES	565 SPACES	500 SPACES	565 SPACES	750 SPACES
	PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	DAILY TOUR BUS (12 PASSENGER CAP.)	DAILY TOUR BUS - TO INCREASE W/ DEMAND	DAILY TOUR BUS - TO INCREASE W/ DEMAND	DAILY SCHEDULED SERVICE + TOUR
PLEASURE DRIVING, SIGHT-SEEING	ROADS - (SAME AS ABOVE)	12 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES	9 1/2 MILES
	PARKING	ABOUT 200	ABOUT 200	ABOUT 200	ABOUT 400
	SCENIC TURNOUTS	6	6	6	ABOUT 10
HIKING	TRAILS	10 MILES	10 MILES	10 MILES	10 MILES
RIDING	TRAILS	6 MILES	6 MILES	6 MILES	6 MILES
	RIDING STABLES				
PICNICKING	PICNIC SITES	40	50	50	80-100
BICYCLING	BICYCLE TRAILS OR LANES	PERMITTED ALL ROADS, NO SPECIAL FACILITIES	ALL AREA ROADS PLUS 2.5 MI. BIKE TRAIL	ALL ROADS + 2.5 MILE BICYCLE TRAIL	RESTRICTED FROM SOME ROADS - 6 MI. LANES & PATH
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, INTERPRETATION	MOTOR OR BIKE NATURE TRAIL	2.5 MILES (MOTOR)	2.5 MILES (BIKE)	2.5 MILES (BIKE)	2.5 MILES (BIKE)
	INTERPRETIVE EXHIBITS	3 CENTRAL - 3 ON SITE	5-6 CENTRAL, 5-6 ON SITE	5-6 CENTRAL, 5-6 ON SITE	5-6 CENTRAL, 5-6 ON SITE
	AMPHITHEATER	350 SEAT (PRIMITIVE)	NONE	350-400 SEAT (NEW)	700 SEAT (NEW)
MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES	INFORMATION STATION	COUNTER IN RANGER STA.	COUNTER, VISITOR CTR.	COUNTER, VISITOR CENTER	COUNTER, VISITOR CENTER
	SNACKS, PICNIC SUPPLIES	SMALL STORE	VENDING MACH., COFFEE SHOP	IN NEW CONCESS. BLDG.	IN NEW CONCESS. BLDG.
	GIFT SHOP	"	NONE OR SMALL	" " " "	" " " "
	GAS & OIL SERVICE	2 PUMPS AT STORE	EMERGENCY ONLY	2 PUMPS, CONCESS. AREA	SEPARATE SERVICE STA.
CAMPING	CAMP SITES	391 SITES	NO CAMPING	400 SITES MAXIMUM	750 SITES
	REGISTRATION FACILITY	NONE	NONE	ONE - (12 PEOPLE)	ONE TO THREE
	CAMPER SUPPLY STORE	ONE - SMALL	NONE	ONE IN NEW BUILDING	ONE IN NEW BUILDING
STAYING AT LODGE	ROOMS	5-6 CABINS NO PLUMBING	NONE	16-20 RMS. LODGE BLDG.	162 RMS.
	RESTAURANT	SANDWICHES ONLY	NONE	COFFEE SHOP - 40 SEATS	RESTAURANT - 100+ SEATS
BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS STAGING AREA	LONG TERM PARKING	130 CARS +	130 CARS +	130 CARS +	130 CARS +
	RENTAL STABLES				
STAFFING REQUIRED (INCLUDES DEPENDENTS)	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (INCL. TRAIL CR)	55	42	67 (INCL. 12 ENT. STA.)	70
	CONCESSIONER	12	-	15	23
	CORRAL OPERATOR	8	8	8	10
		TOTAL - 75		TOTAL - 50	
		TOTAL - 90		TOTAL - 103	
OVERNIGHT VISITORS		1,500	0	1,540	3,000
ACRES OF DEVELOPMENT		200	80	200	260

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department also has major responsibilities for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U. S. administration.

